

Throughout, however, the spirit of liberty has remained alive in Poland, and is deeply instilled in the hearts and minds of Poles wherever they live.

I know that the occasion of Constitution Day heightens the courage of every Pole, and all freedom-loving people, to look to the ultimate triumph of freedom and justice, when, as the Polish Constitution of 1791 so aptly puts it:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on a equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

Polish Constitution Day

SPEECH
OF

HON. FRANK J. HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 1963

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the commemoration of a day sacred to the heart of every free Pole. This is the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791; a constitution that incorporates enduring concepts of democracy, and principles rooted in the Polish love and attachment to freedom and independence.

These principles are still living in the hearts of Polish people wherever they may happen to be. In times of national well-being, as in times of crisis, these principles have served as the fountainhead of national consciousness and patriotism; as an ever-present readiness to make sacrifices to the common cause of freedom. We have only to look to recent times in the Nazi tyranny to witness the heroic defense of these high principles.

The year 1963 is doubly significant to every Pole. Not only is it the anniversary of the Polish constitution, it is also the 100th anniversary of the Polish January uprising of 1863. There were other Polish revolts against the Russian rule, such as the Kosciuszko revolt in 1794 and the Warsaw ghetto uprising against the Germans in 1944, but the 1863 rebellion against Russian tyranny was the greatest, longest, and bloodiest uprising in Polish history. For a period of two years, gallant, fearless, patriots fought the Russian occupation.

It began on the night of January 22, 1863 and spread over Poland with the rapidity of a raging forest fire. It was only when the ruthless Russians brought in 350,000 seasoned troops of the regular Russian Army that the fate of the uprising was sealed. Yet, these brave Poles fought on until they were literally ground to the earth.

In the course of the two bloody years, 20,000 Poles were killed in battle, thousands captured, and hundreds of their leaders executed or sent to Siberian salt mines. When the last leader of the revolt, Romuold Traugutt, and four assistants were hanged in the Warsaw

public square, 25,000 of his fellow countrymen openly wept.

To the Poles, however, their cause was not defeated. Their fight against ruthless oppression continues to this day, for in the heart of every Pole is a spirit which cannot be bridled, a light which will not be put out. May it ever be so and may the bravery of the Polish people never be forgotten.

Polish Constitution Day, May 3

SPEECH
OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 1963

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, we are today saluting Poland, and in so doing, we remember the efforts of her people throughout their country's history in its ceaseless fight for freedom and democratic government. That they are aware of every opportunity to strike a blow for freedom can be observed in reviewing briefly the events we are commemorating at this time.

Since the early 1700's Poland was only part of a nation—caught between Russia and Prussia. Her territory too strategic to be allowed much independence of action; she found herself a buffer between Russian and Prussian power. However, as will happen with allies, trouble developed between those two with the death of the Prussian Emperor, Frederick the Great. While Russia and Austria were busy fighting Turkey, Prussia wooed the Poles and gave them encouragement in breaking away from Russian control.

The ideological climate created by 18th-century liberalism and especially by the American and French Revolutions was felt in Poland by her liberal King, Stanislas Augustus, and the other reformers. With lessened pressure from her stronger neighbors, the Polish Parliament was called together in 1788 and set about to institute, among other things, constitutional reform. It should have been a time of quick action, but the tempo of change was very slow because many of the new and liberal ideas which were put forth caused heated political argument, especially among the military landowning class. It was only after 3 years of debate and inaction that the reforming party finally pushed through a constitution that, when read even today, shows to be a masterful blend of liberalism and conservatism, in which the King was ruler, but the form of government was democratic.

What did this Constitution offer to the people of Poland? It offered them liberty and independence, with respect for the law, for the person, and for property. It was brought forth, not with the shedding of blood as in France, but through the courage, foresight, and patriotism of a few dedicated and persistent men. The Constitution of 1791 was, fundamentally, an attempt to do away with the medieval

and outmoded system of government used by outside influences to keep the country weak and divided, and to replace it with a modern constitutional monarchy, somewhat like that in England. It was as President George Washington wrote to a friend:

Poland appears to have made large and unexpected strides towards liberty, which if true, reflects great honor on the present King who seems to have been the principal promoter of the business.

But too much time was taken in the drafting and promulgating of this covenant of Polish liberty; there was too little time to gain the necessary internal political and economic stability to put the reforms into effect. Catherine the Great was now Empress of Russia, and to have Poland weak was important to her foreign policy. Furthermore, such liberalism as was now moving through that country could not be allowed into Russia. Once her war with the Turks was finished, Russia invaded, set on driving out the Polish reformers, the Jacobins of Warsaw, to destroy the Constitution of 1791, and, in league with some of the dissident elements of the landowning class in Poland, to break the new will for independence within the country. With a superior military force they were successful, especially when Prussia, who had pledged to defend Poland, backed down, sided again with Russia. The two of them set about to partition Poland anew, and the liberal Constitution and the personal freedoms of the Polish people were again thrown to the winds.

What the Constitution stood for has not been forgotten, however. We salute its spirit today, and we also salute the memory of those farsighted and clear-thinking men who sponsored that document of citizens' rights 172 years ago. What they initiated then captured a spirit inherent in the Polish people which cannot be driven out, a spirit of independence and freedom sought after and fought for so bravely and for so long, but enjoyed for such a short while.

Polish Independence Day

SPEECH
OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 2, 1963

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, on the 172d anniversary of Poland's first democratic and liberal constitution, I am happy to salute the Polish people in America and abroad. In 1791 the Polish Diet enacted this historic document by unanimous vote, thus bringing about basic political, social, and educational reforms, and strengthened the Polish state. That this constitution was approved without violence and without bloodshed is evidenced of the statesmanship of Polish leaders, who were inspired by the ideals of the American Declaration of Independence

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and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

At a time when the Polish people are unable to enjoy the rights for which their ancestors struggled, it is particularly fitting that we pause to pay homage to this great symbol of 18th century liberalism. In so doing, we pay homage to the love for freedom and independence which the present Communist Government of Poland has been unable to eradicate. The spirit of the 3d of May Constitution lives on, and the whole free world is committed to its fulfillment.

Polish Constitution Day, May 3

SPEECH
OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 2, 1963

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in commemorating free Poland's national holiday. The 3d of May is comparable to our Fourth of July, and, like ourselves, the Poles on their greatest national holiday do not honor a single hero or a single victory but rather the spirit which has transcended all their glory and greatness. Names such as Kosciuszko, Pulaski, Chopin and Paderewski reflect this Polish spirit under which men freely abandon their personal careers, whether they be military or musical, and dedicate themselves completely to the battle for freedom.

The Polish spirit has moved the Polish people to valiant deeds in defense of their freedom and independence. One of the great wonders in the history of Western civilization is the durability of Poland for both man and Nature have seemed to militate against Poland's survival. Caught between Germany and Russia, Poland's territory has been a perennial battleground for envious armies and the Polish people have long been threatened with extinction. Nowhere in Eastern Europe has nationalism been so cruelly and continually oppressed, yet nowhere in Eastern Europe has the flame of liberty burned brighter.

We cannot help but admire and respect such a people and our admiration is constantly reaffirmed through our daily associations with the best of the Polish spirit among our own Americans. On this day especially we recall that the Polish Constitution followed our own by only a few years and that both were inspired by similar movements of liberalism designed to elevate man's position. Thus we read in article five of the Polish Constitution:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty, and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on lasting foundation.

It is this very will of the Polish people that is being violated today in their

homeland. It is this will of the Polish people that we commemorate today as we share in honoring Polish Constitution Day:

What Cuba Has Cost United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 6, 1963

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hal Hendrix, Latin America editor for the Miami, Fla., News has raised some interesting points in a recent piece on "What Cuba Has Cost United States."

Such a tallysheet on the outpouring of U.S. tax dollars for questionable results serves a useful purpose as we put the administration's bungling of foreign policy decisions in its proper perspective. I commend Mr. Hendrix's provocative observations to my colleagues.

His article follows:

[From Miami News]

WHAT CUBA HAS COST THE UNITED STATES
(By Hal Hendrix)

The Kennedy administration's Alice in Wonderland policies for dealing with Communist Cuba already have cost the U.S. taxpayers nearly \$500 million, and there is no end in sight.

Since a large share of U.S. expenditures related to the Communist Cuban problem float through classified channels, it is not likely that the American public will ever really know exactly how much the Caribbean fiasco has cost in dollars and cents.

Two of the biggest outlays have been tied to the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961, and the intensive U.S. military buildup last fall after the Soviet Union slipped an arsenal of offensive missiles into Communist Cuba while Washington persistently denied such a thing was possible.

No precise accounting has been made public, but spokesmen for the Bureau of the Budget have stated that last October's crisis cost more than \$100 million. The Bay of Pigs fiasco overall cost reportedly was considerably higher, not counting the ransoming of the prisoners under the direction of Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

The welfare relief assistance payments to the 200,000 or more Cuban refugees and its administration, medical assistance programs, clandestine financing of anti-Castro organizations and cost of U.S. manpower assigned to the Communist Cuba problem has run into additional millions.

What has the U.S. got to show for its continuing outpouring of taxpayers' dollars?

First of all, it has a firmly entrenched Soviet satellite, much more solidly implanted more than a year ago, in the Caribbean 90 miles from U.S. soil.

It has a garrison of somewhere between 17,000 and 30,000 Russian troops based in Communist Cuba, with a vague hope that Premier Khrushchev will withdraw them in "due course."

It has a training school for subversive agents in its backyard, grinding out thousands of Latin American guerrilla graduates for Communist work in their native countries.

It is faced with an impossible split within the Organization of American States, with countries like Brazil and Mexico steadfastly insisting on a "hands off" Cuba policy.

It has a nebulous agreement with Premier Khrushchev, made during the October crisis, which many observers feel convinced embraces a nonaggression pledge with respect to Castro's regime.

And for whatever it is worth, it claims Castro's image in Latin America has been deflated.

Outside of Lewis Carroll, who could dream up such an unbalanced balance sheet?

Polish Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLARK MacGREGOR

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 6, 1963

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, for many years the U.S. Congress has annually demonstrated the feeling of faithful friendship on the part of the American people toward the Polish nation and people through special commemoration of Poland's great Constitution of 1791.

Beginning on May 3, and continuing throughout the month, Poles and citizens of Polish origin in America celebrate their Polish 3d of May constitution holiday. Wherever Americans of Polish extraction live, this event is marked with special exercises to pay tribute to the Polish nation and to remind fellow Americans that Poland was one of the first pioneers of liberalism and freedom in Europe.

It was on May 3, 1791, barely 2 years after the adoption of our own Constitution in 1789, that Poland, without a bloody revolution or even without disorder succeeded in reforming her public life and in eradicating her internal decline. But following the unfortunate path down which history has led the Polish people for so long, this great rebirth and assertion of the rights of man came too late to forestall the third partition of Poland in 1795 by Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

The greatness of the May 3 constitution consisted in the fact that it eliminated with one stroke the most fundamental weaknesses of the Polish parliamentary and social system. The Poles have raised this great moment in their history to the forefront of their tradition rather than any one of their other glorious victories in their centuries-old struggle for freedom.

The right of man to freedom was formulated in these words in the 3d of May constitution:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

Meditation on the words of that constitution reminds all Americans of Poland's destiny in the history of mankind, and prophesies the ultimate triumph of justice and freedom for the Polish people even though their nation has since World War II been deprived of her independence, sovereignty, and territory by Soviet Russia.

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The need of Congress from your organization is somewhat political but also is all practical; it is a question of selling a program of high pay and high standards of employment to the Congress. I think you ought to sell it by explaining that it would not make many millions of dollars of difference. The Members haven't time to sit down to figure it out; your organization should figure it out to show the affect on the Federal budget. This is a program I hope you will embrace in your overall organization. Thank you.

Mr. RAMSPECK. And now, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Leonard T. Crook, of the Army Engineers, who is a member of our founding committee, will give us a report on the results of the mail ballot to charter subscribers. Mr. Crook.

Mr. CROOK. Over 400 ballots were mailed to our charter subscribers. There were 146 votes cast on the constitution; there were 142 for, 1 against with a detailed explanation of why, and 3 not voting.

In the vote for the officers, the count was as follows:

C. E. Burkhead, treasurer, 146 for.
Harold A. Stone, secretary, 145 for.
Lewis P. McCann, vice president, 144 for.
Gregory K. Hartmann, president-elect, 143 for.

Vincent E. Jay, president, 145 for.

In this same ballot we were adopting a constitution, voting for officers, and asking for a program.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Our final speaker this morning is our newly elected president, Mr. Vincent E. Jay, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A native of Ohio, Mr. Jay received his education in personnel management and public administration at Rutgers and American Universities. He is assistant to the executive officer, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control of the Public Health Service. He has been a management analyst in the management division of the Department of Administration in the District government and several Federal departments and agencies.

He established and served as chairman of the founding committee of this association. I am very pleased to present your newly elected president, Mr. Jay.

Mr. JAY. Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I am greatly honored by the action of the founding committee and the charter subscribers in electing me as the first president of the Federal Professional Association and I shall do the very best that I can on behalf of all professionals. It is with the greatest humility that I accept this high office. I find great comfort in the very fine slate of officers whom you have elected to serve with me. I look forward with confidence to our continued association, and to meeting with other association officials yet to be selected, including the many members who will provide guidance and support.

Together, all of us will look to existing professional associations and societies for co-operative relationships and support. The FPA is designed to complement and strengthen existing professional organizations in their quest to advance their particular professions. The nascent professions in the administrative field particularly need aid in establishing themselves in the area of public administration. There must be a mutuality of concern, a cooperative quest for quality, and a sustained striving for public recognition and acceptance if we are to advance and strengthen professionalism in the Federal service.

The ability and talent that exist among professionals in the Federal service are tremendous. Put to work within the framework of the FPA, this vast resource can revolutionize the Federal service to the end that it will advance and strengthen the

economic and scientific position of our Nation. There are great possibilities existing for work of this sort to bring about better management of the Nation's resources and to make them more effective.

The objectives, listed in the order of the greatest number of votes received are: (1) Improve the public image, (2) increase membership, (3) reestablish a separate and distinct classification category for professionals, and (4) inform Congress as to the need for and benefits of differential treatment for professional employees.

To meet the objectives of this association effectively will require considerable time and effort by the association's officers, committees, consultants, and employees. Their duties will involve conferences with department and agency heads and other high officials in the executive branch of the Government; conferences with and hearings before Senators, Representatives, and congressional committees; research, surveys, and studies affecting professional career personnel; representation of Federal career professionals before civic bodies, fraternal, and service organizations, and other groups whose understanding and good will are vitally important to us.

We should reflect on this:

This administration and the Congress have adopted a policy of comparability between Federal and private industry salaries. This is different from Government leadership which existed 30 years ago, but it is a step in the right direction. We have not yet achieved comparability and there is no assurance that we will. No future Congress is beholden unto a predecessor Congress. It may well be that the effective establishment of the FPA may considerably accelerate the necessary future steps toward this desirable goal. This requires from each of us—in fact, from every administrative, professional, and technical employee in the Federal service—the kind of financial and personal support, and even self-sacrifice, that our professional colleagues in private industry willingly give to the organizations that represent them.

CONCLUSION

Questioner (Mr. MOULTRON): Is there anyone the committee has in mind for carrying the message forward?

Mr. JAY. We are delighted to make this a separate item to be announced now. We are very indebted to this dedicated public servant of many years, and we are privileged and pleased now to announce the appointment of the Honorable Robert Ramspeck as principal legislative consultant for the Federal Professional Association.

Mr. RAMSPECK. If anyone is going to represent you professional people, I want to emphasize again what Congressman OLSEN said: Members of Congress don't pay much attention to people in the District of Columbia unless they are backed up by the people back home. This is the down-to-earth truth about the life of our Government. I think every Member of Congress feels happy to see the representatives of organizations and get information from them. He also wants to know, however, whether you represent anyone who votes in his district or State and whether or not you are expressing his views.

Our conference stands adjourned. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY
HINDERS DISASTER RELIEF

(Mr. LANDRUM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, in recent years when local governments have had great difficulty as a result of flood or other disastrous occurrences, an SOS has come to Washington for hurry-up relief. More and more when the effort is made to grant the relief sought by such local governments, we find overlapping efforts by various agencies in the Government which only serves to emphasize the trouble that the people back home experience with bureaucracy. Recently in Georgia we had some heavy rainfalls in 10 northeast Georgia counties which were declared eligible to receive disaster relief. The President allocated about \$375,000 to assist them.

The editor of the *Dahlonega Nugget*, Dahlonega, Ga., has included in his editorial comments a description of how these various agencies came in; and after they were paid, according to his best figures, left about 25 cents for the county.

I include as part of my remarks the editorial by Mr. Jack Parks, of the *Dahlonega Nugget*.

The editorial follows:

The President some time ago set aside \$375,000 for emergency disaster relief in 10 northeast Georgia counties following the recent flooding rains.

This program looked good. An emergency planner came in next day after the big rain (9.53 inches in some places within 24 hours). It was still raining, however, and this fellow floated around over the county and got a little wet. He estimated the damage to be at least \$60,000 on public roads.

Civil defense then sent in their men. By this time the sun was shining and a whole bunch came.

After hearing about this Federal expenditure, the Bureau of Public Roads sent in its men.

Now the woods are full of emergency planners, advisors, inspectors, coordinators, district men, area men, State men, and Federal men. All of them have different ground rules, plans and recommendations.

After spending several days with various and separate groups of experts, County Commissioner Y. D. Jones is trying to organize them into a brigade, hoping that he can take all together on one tour to see if they can agree on how many nails and planks the Government will pay for.

Then he'll attempt to get agreement among the emergency planners, the civil defenders and the bureau men as to whether they will pay for bridge repairs and/or just culverts plus or minus gravel washed away.

Close as the *Nugget* editor can count on his fingers, it will take \$274,499.75 to pay these speckled-bow-tie boys (if the sun continues to shine) and the several counties involved will have to split the remaining 25 cents among themselves as best they can in a coordinated effort. Only way we see to get any more money is to take it from salaries and/or expenses of the experts.

Please, Mr. President, don't send us any more disaster men! They're trampling down our young timber and mountain wildflowers.

This only will bring on more flooding, plus another deluge of experts.

U.N. PROGRAM TO AID CUBAN
AGRICULTURE PROTESTED

(Mr. FUQUA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, again I rise to raise my voice in angry protest

against the U.N. Special Fund project to aid Communist Cuba with an agricultural program.

I was again shocked to read that an agreement had been signed wherein the U.N. Special Fund and Cuba would share the cost of a project to aid Cuban agriculture, and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization would carry it out.

It is reported that the project calls for the Fund and Cuba together to spend \$3 million to set up an agricultural research institute in Cuba. A spokesman for the Fund is reportedly to have said that Leonardo Fernandez Sanchez, Cuban Ambassador to Italy, and Jan Huyser, an official of the FAO, signed the so-called plan of operation at FAO headquarters in Rome, April 10, and Paul G. Hoffman, managing director of the Fund, signed it at the United Nations headquarters on April 15.

In my opinion, this one program has done more to damage the United Nations in the eyes of the American people than any other.

Today I wrote a letter to American U.N. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson in which I stated that the unfortunate events in Katanga, coupled with other events, in my opinion, have lowered the prestige of the United Nations in this country to a dangerous level.

I had objected to this program when it was first announced and in a letter to me on March 8, 1963, Mr. Stevenson informed me that he had also objected to this program and "has no hesitancy in vigorously opposing an unsound, ill-timed project." I applaud him for objecting, but this is not enough.

Personally I am not convinced that Mr. Hoffman is doing a first-rate job of directing the Special Fund if this is any indication. Here we find a Communist government having ruined the Cuban economy, and then find the United Nations approving a \$3 million project to aid that faltering Communist economy.

Here we find this Nation, indirectly, in

my opinion, giving aid and support to a sworn and deadly enemy, as serious as we have ever faced. To say that no U.S. funds are going to be used in this project is ridiculous on the face of it. Here we find this Nation carrying a disproportionate share of the cost of the United Nations, and then having that organization giving aid to a dictatorial Communist nation is irresponsible at best.

We cannot allow the U.N. to subvert the foreign policies of this Nation in this fashion, because it is the United States that bears the brunt of financing the United Nations.

I have asked Ambassador Stevenson one pointed question. Is Cuba paid up in its dues and assessments to the United Nations?

I think the answer to this question is important. Has this nation that the U.N. now seeks to aid paid its so-called share of operating the United Nations?

This program, in my opinion, has dealt a severe blow to the prestige of the United Nations.

I cannot support the U.N. Special Fund or the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization if this is any example of the work they are doing. The foreign aid that this Nation gives to other nations is the province of the Congress, and I think it is time that all such activity of the United Nations was halted. I do not intend to vote for funds to be given to the United Nations that will wind up in the hands of a Communist nation, to help sustain a dictatorial scourge like Castro of Cuba.

It seems to me that the Congress should fully investigate this matter.

WEST VIRGINIA: STILL SHORT-CHANGED IN SPACE

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and to include some tables and statistical matter.)

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, there recently came to my attention the Annual Procurement Report of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year 1962.

In glancing through this report, I was very much disturbed to note the facts revealed in several of the tables. National Aeronautics and Space Administration has made a great deal of its contention that the space program has provided widely distributed benefits to the American economy. Yet a State-by-State breakdown of NASA procurement for the fiscal year 1962 reveals that not a single contract and not a single dollar went to the State of West Virginia in direct awards of \$25,000 and over.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration has also made much of the fact that the space program is benefiting labor surplus areas. The same procurement report gives a State-by-State and city-by-city breakdown of direct awards of \$25,000 and over to cities in labor surplus areas. Not a single dollar of this amount went to any labor surplus area in West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, of course, some subcontracts were awarded in West Virginia, but I submit that any program claiming to assist labor surplus areas and which grants not a single dollar in prime contracts to the State of West Virginia is misleading.

I would like to underline, Mr. Speaker, that since 1961 the State of West Virginia has advanced from the bottom of the heap up to 30th place in the Nation in the per capita amount of defense contracts awarded. Yet in the space program no similar progress has been recorded. I would be the first to protest if political or geographical favoritism were the rule for awarding any Government contract. But I wish to state that if all other factors are equal then some preference should be given in establishing installations in those areas where an excessive trained or trainable labor supply will insure that adequate manpower is available to carry out the mission.

U.S. geographical distribution of NASA procurement direct awards of \$25,000 and over,¹ fiscal year 1962

State	Actions		Obligations		State	Actions		Obligations	
	Number	Percent of total	Amount (thousands)	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Amount (thousands)	Percent of total
Total.....	2,707	100.0	1039,143	100.0	Missouri.....	40	1.5	\$70,600	7.5
Alabama.....	220	8.1	1,264	8.7	Nevada.....	3	.1	35	(2)
Alaska.....	11	.4	4,227	.5	New Hampshire.....	7	.3	320	(2)
Arizona.....	18	.7	5,583	.6	New Jersey.....	130	4.8	26,980	2.9
Arkansas.....	784	29.0	441,170	47.0	New Mexico.....	9	.3	1,696	.2
California.....	27	1.0	3,622	.4	New York.....	200	7.4	65,301	5.9
Colorado.....	27	1.0	3,796	.4	North Carolina.....	10	.4	1,605	.2
Connecticut.....	45	1.7	34	(2)	Ohio.....	114	4.2	11,320	1.2
Delaware.....	1	(2)	60,025	5.4	Oklahoma.....	11	.4	687	(2)
Florida.....	24	.9	3,352	.4	Oregon.....	1	(2)	33	(2)
Georgia.....	63	2.3	8,403	.9	Pennsylvania.....	105	3.9	25,201	2.7
Illinois.....	23	.8	1,646	.2	Rhode Island.....	3	.1	243	(2)
Indiana.....	14	.5	1,898	.2	South Dakota.....	1	(2)	98	(2)
Iowa.....	19	.7	18,534	2.0	Tennessee.....	19	.7	2,163	.2
Louisiana.....	154	5.7	26,773	2.9	Texas.....	146	5.4	32,755	3.5
Maryland.....	141	5.2	19,737	2.1	Utah.....	1	(2)	37	(2)
Massachusetts.....	64	2.4	5,644	.6	Vermont.....	3	.1	112	(2)
Michigan.....	31	1.1	2,977	.3	Virginia.....	91	3.4	13,785	1.5
Minnesota.....	1	(2)	93	(2)	Washington.....	4	.1	325	(2)
Mississippi.....	1	(2)	93	(2)	Wisconsin.....	23	.8	4,618	.5
					District of Columbia.....	60	2.2	10,975	1.1

¹ Excludes awards placed with or through other Government agencies, awards outside the United States and actions on the Jet Propulsion Laboratory contract.

² Less than 0.1 percent.